



SWANAGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year

1968

FOREWORD

Health Centre
Swanage
Dorset.

To the Chairman and Members of the Swanage Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my fifth annual report on the state of the public health in the Swanage Urban District. This covers the calendar year 1968. Those sections of the report concerning sanitary conditions and public health inspections have been prepared by the Public Health Inspector.

There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease during the year.

The estimated population of the District at mid 1968 showed an increase of 90 on the estimated mid 1967 population. The number of deaths exceeded live births by 51. Taking into consideration the smallness of the number concerned the vital statistics for the District are comparable with those for England and Wales as a whole.

With the modernisation of the public conveniences near the Information Bureau and the rebuilding of the block in the Square the position regarding toilet facilities has been greatly improved. The smaller conveniences now require to be brought up to modern standards. The Council has agreed to a new toilet block at Herston. In due course a toilet block should be provided halfway to Durlston.

Although the Council has agreed to seek another site for refuse disposal I feel that a modern destructor will be necessary eventually.

Each season the problem of indiscriminate camping becomes more acute. This applies especially to the short stay caravaners and to those camping in tents. It is felt that further sites for these tourists should be provided, possibly managed by the Council itself.

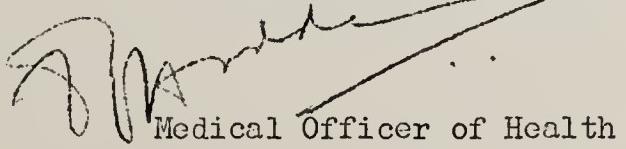
The report is set out in sections in the following order:-

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I am most grateful to Councillors and to my fellow officers, especially Mr. K. W. Greenwood, for their helpful co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

W. E. HADDEN, O.St.J., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M.& H., D.A., D.P.H.,

Public Health Inspector

K. W. GREENWOOD, M.A.P.H.I.,
Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Office accommodation and clerical assistance for the Medical Officer of Health who is also the Medical Officer of Health to the Wareham Borough Council, the Wareham and Purbeck Rural District Council and Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, Dorset, are provided by the authorities concerned.

In addition to his statutory duties the Public Health Inspector is also the authorised officer under the Pet Animals Act 1951, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, the Animal Boarding Act 1963, and the Scrap Dealers' Act 1964.

The Works Committee of the Council deals with all matters concerning public health.

Note: Area Comparability Factors - (Vital Statistics)

The area comparability factors for birth and death rates included in this report are supplied by the Registrar General. They make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition the death comparability factor has been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institution in the area. When the local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the District - 2,762 acres with a further 31 acres of foreshore.					
Population	...	...	at Census 1961	...	8,120
			as estimated by Registrar General mid 1967	...	7,800
			as estimated by Registrar General mid 1968	...	7,890
Total number of inhabited houses	-	at end of 1967		...	2,929
	-	at end of 1968		...	2,997
Rateable value as at 1st April 1968			...	...	£466,230
Sum represented by a Penny Rate for the year ending 31st March 1968				...	£1,871

VITAL STATISTICS

Area comparability factors - for births 1.44 for deaths 0.62					
Comparative Rates					
Live Births		Total	Male	Female	Swanage England & Wales
Total registered	...	85	45	40	
Legitimate	...	78	42	36	
Illegitimate	...	7	3	4	
Rate per 1000 population - crude	10.8				15.6 16.9
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate	0.92				
Still Births		Total	Male	Female	
Total registered	...	1	-	1	
Legitimate	...	1	-	1	
Illegitimate	...	-	-	-	
Rate per 1000 total live and still births					12.0 14.0
Deaths		Total	Male	Female	
Total registered	...	136	66	70	
Rate per 1000 population - crude	17.2				10.7 11.9
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	0.90				
Infant Deaths (under 1 year)		Total	Male	Female	
Total registered	...	-	-	-	
Legitimate	...	-	-	-	
Illegitimate	...	-	-	-	
Infant Mortality Rates					
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births					- 18.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)					- 12.3
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)					- 10.5
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births)					12.0 25.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)					
Number of deaths	...	Nil			
Rate per 1000 total live and still births					-

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1968

Registrar General's Official Return

Cause of Death	Sex	TOTAL ALL AGES	Under 4 Weeks	& Under 1 Year	AGE IN YEARS							
					1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental Disorders	F	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	M	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypertensive disease	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ischaemic heart disease	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other forms of heart disease	M	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebrovascular disease	F	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of circulatory system	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life During 1968 - continued

Cause of Death	Sex	TOTAL ALL AGES	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & 1 Year	AGE IN YEARS						Over 75 & Over	
					1 - 5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	
Influenza	M F	- 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 2
Pneumonia	M F	2 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1
Bronchitis and emphysema	M F	5 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 3
Other diseases of respiratory system	M F	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1
Peptic ulcer	M F	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	M F	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Cirrhosis of liver	M F	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Other diseases of digestive system	M F	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Hyperplasia of prostate	M F	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	M F	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Motor vehicle accidents	M F	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
All other accidents	M F	- 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Total all Causes	M F	66 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 49
												12 49
												5 12
												4 26

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Poole and East Dorset Water Board which was formed on the 1st April 1960, control the public piped supplies in the District. The amount supplied during the year was sufficient to meet all demands. The Board is being reconstituted to take in most of Dorset.

The Board's southern area includes the Urban District of Swanage. Most of the water distributed in the district is derived from the Sturminster Marshall Waterworks and the Corfe Mullen Waterworks. The former Admiralty main conveys the water to Holton Heath and the new main from there is via Wareham and Corfe Castle. At any time the water supplied may be from either Works or a mixture of both. The water from Corfe Mullen has had most of its hardness removed chemically before distribution. The Sturminster Marshall water however is hard as there is no softening process at those Works. Otherwise the supplies are fully treated and satisfactory. Water from Briantspuddle borehole wells can now be pumped to Swanage via a new main running from Gallows Hill to Wareham.

At Corfe Castle a new treatment plant has been installed including apparatus for superchlorination followed by dechlorination. Because of the possible danger of contamination when the water near the Works is high pumping will only be carried on when it is below a defined limit. The initial results obtained were bacteriologically poor, therefore no water has been pumped for use during 1968.

The Ulwell Waterworks are now kept for use at peak periods for Swanage only.

There are no open reservoirs in which water for Swanage is stored. This is helpful when considering possible radioactive fallout.

Bacteriological examinations were made at the Board's Laboratory giving the following results -

Raw Water

<u>Source</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>M. of H. Classification</u>				<u>Max PC * at 37°C</u>	<u>E.Coli I present</u>
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>		
Ulwell	53	29	8	3	13	180+	13
Corfe Castle (not in use)	4	1	1	0	2	30	2

(* probable number of Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.)

Treated and Distributed Water

<u>Source</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>M. of H. Classification</u>			
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Poole/Ulwell/Briantspuddle water,	71	67	2	1	1

(N.B. The term "Poole Water" is used for the water pumped from Corfe Mullen and/or Sturminster Marshall)

Frequent checks of chlorine residual are made in the control of treatment plants and in supplies taken from mains and consumers taps throughout the area.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

The following chemical analysis of source of supply in the District has been supplied by the Poole and East Dorset Water Board's Chemist -

Chemical results in milligrammes per litre

Source	<u>Ulwel</u> <u>No. 2 Well</u> (Raw)	<u>Ulwel</u> <u>Pumping Station</u> (Treated)
Reaction, pH value	7.3	7.2
Colour	Colourless	Colourless
Turbidity	Clear	Clear
Conductivity micromhos/cm ³ at 20°C	385	390
Taste	Pleasant	Pleasant
Odour	Odourless	Odourless
Total dissolved solids (dried at 180°C)	270	325
Residual chlorine as Cl ₂	-	0.15
Temporary hardness as CaCO ₃ (Carbonate)	164	182
Permanent hardness as CaCO ₃ (Non-carbonate)	28	28
Total hardness as CaCO ₃ (by EDTA)	192	210
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	170	170
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	17	21
Total Iron as Fe	Absent	Absent
Nitrogen in Nitrates	2.0	3.9
Nitrogen in Nitrites	Absent	Absent
Free Ammonia as NH ₃	Absent	0.10
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	Absent	0.09
Albuminoid Ammonia as NH ₃	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.01	0.01
Chlorine in Chlorides as Cl	32	22
Sulphates as SO ₄	9	19
Phosphates as PO ₄	0.01	0.01
Copper	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent

Additional Bacteriological Examinations

In addition to the samples taken by the Water Board six samples were taken by the District Public Health Inspector for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Dorchester. All these samples were placed in Category I of the Ministry of Health's classification.

Water Supply to Houses in the District

All houses in the District are supplied with the Poole and East Dorset Water Board's water.

Sewerage and Drainage

The Town's sewage is discharged untreated into the sea in deep water off Peveril Point. No evidence of nuisance has been observed or reported within the District or neighbouring districts as a result of this method of disposal.

Surface water is drained mainly into the Swanage and Ulwell streams or directly on to the foreshore. In some areas however surface water is discharged into sewers. This latter method is discouraged so as to relieve pressure in the sewers. During periods of heavy rainfall the Swanage stream is liable to overflow and cause flooding of houses in the Eldon Terrace area. Also during heavy rainfall the sewer in Victoria Avenue is liable to be surcharged and cause a nuisance by sewage overflowing from manholes and inspection chambers. The work carried out in 1967 to alleviate this surcharge continues to be functioning satisfactorily.

Closet Accommodation

Number of dwelling houses draining to cesspool or septic tank	...	16
Number of dwelling houses with pail closets	...	2
Number of cesspools constructed during the year	...	-
Number of cesspools abolished	...	-
Number of pail closets abolished	...	2

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of Visits and Inspections

Public Health and Housing Acts

Dwelling houses (preliminary visits)	...	...	186
Dwelling houses (re-visits and works in progress)	...	...	131
Council house inspections	...	...	139
Drainage: preliminary visits	...	...	49
tests	...	...	6
re-visits	...	...	53
public sewer	...	...	20
Visits re accumulation of rubbish	...	...	22
Caravan sites	...	...	215
Public conveniences	...	...	48
Infectious diseases, enquiries and visits	...	...	56
Infectious disease disinfection carried out	...	...	1
Persons requiring care and attention, & verminous conditions			12
Inspections to refuse tip	...	...	52
Housing applications	...	...	34
Noise abatement visits	...	...	12

Food and Drugs Act

Butchers shops	...	...	...	110
Fried Fish shops	...	...	...	42
Wet fish shops	...	...	...	29
Grocers shops	...	...	...	45
Greengrocers	...	...	...	12
Licensed premises	...	...	...	50
Cafes, restaurants, ice-cream & food preparation premises				427
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	...	...	...	48
Bakehouses	...	...	...	36

General

Local land charge searches	...	...	...	50
Factories Act	...	...	...	70
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	129
Visits to Waterworks	...	...	...	12
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises visits	...	...	...	99

Statutory and Informal Notices (Public Health, Housing and Factory Acts)

<u>Notices</u>	<u>Number Served</u>	<u>Number complied with</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
Informal	154	153	1
Statutory	-	-	-

Verminous Premises

There was no serious infestation of premises during the year.

Refuse Collection

A weekly collection of refuse is made throughout the town. An additional collection is made during the summer from the larger hotels, cafes and restaurants. This collection is not chargeable and is in addition to any collection made by agreement with occupiers.

Refuse Disposal

The disposal of refuse is carried out by controlled tipping in disused quarry workings which is relatively cheap and satisfactory as a method of disposal. This type of disposal makes it very difficult to eradicate rats from the workings.

Rodent Control

A Rodent Operative is employed jointly with the Wareham Borough and the Wareham and Purbeck Rural District. The District is inspected for rats and other rodents under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector. All complaints were investigated and if necessary treated. 195 inspections were carried out by the Rodent Operative in the District. Special attention is given to the control of rats in the refuse disposal area.

Noise Abatement

Visits were made to investigate noise. No notices were served. The Youth Centre caused most concern. Observations were kept on one coffee bar and one dairy premises about which complaints had been received.

Clean Air Act, 1956

It was not found necessary to take action for the abatement of smoke nuisance during the year.

Caravans and Camping Sites

There are eight licensed sites in the district capable of accommodating 719 caravans. In addition the Council's Municipal Caravan Site provides for a further 251 caravans. Their use is restricted to holiday occupation between April and October inclusive.

The restaurant at the Municipal Caravan Site continues to be open during the period caravans are occupied. The restaurant is also used for functions out of season.

There is indiscriminative camping in fields and on grass verges in the outskirts of the District. The camping is in tents and caravans, but as no toilet facilities are readily available a certain degree of nuisance results. Further facilities for this type of holiday maker are required where toilet blocks can be provided.

Public Conveniences

There are ten public conveniences in the District. Three have basins with hot and cold water in both sides. Of the rest some have cold water only whilst others have a hot water supply through a coin meter. Only one convenience has no washing facilities. The rebuilding of the public conveniences in The Square was commenced at the end of 1968, and should be completed by Whitsun 1969.

Vandalism continues to be a serious nuisance in the public conveniences and hinders the maintenance of the washing facilities provided.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

All milk sold in the District is specially designated and most of it pasteurised. The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for this area and have issued 20 dealers licences for the sale of pre-packed milk. The increase of dealers is due to more shops selling ultra high pressure cartoned milk.

In addition to the above there is one registered distributor in the district.

Milk Sampling

Thirty-six samples of milk were taken in the district by the Food and Drugs Authority during the year. Thirty-five samples passed the statutory tests. One sample failed to pass the methylene blue test but passed the phosphatase test.

Ice-Cream

The majority of ice cream retailed in the district is pre-packed. Seven retailers sell "soft ice cream" reconstituted from cold-mix preparations.

Supervision of premises was maintained during the year. Thirty-five samples were submitted for the methylene blue reductase test in accordance with the Ice-cream (Heat-treatment) Regulations and the following results were obtained -

<u>Provisional Grades</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>
1	26
2	6
3	3
4	0

All samples falling into category 3 were investigated.

Food Premises

Swanage, as in most holiday towns, has a large proportion of premises used for residential catering ranging from the household providing occasional bed and breakfast to the large hotel. There are many shops selling food and a large number of cafes and restaurants. Generally speaking the premises are satisfactory and comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Although at times it is necessary to take informal action to remedy unsatisfactory premises, the main danger in catering and retail food premises is the food handler. Even if the Food Hygiene Regulations were amended so as to be more specific, it is felt that the public should complain in no uncertain manner at the time they observe unhygienic methods being adopted by food handlers. Furthermore if the public patronised only really hygienic establishments proprietors and staff would realise that cleanliness pays.

Notices were printed during the year with the following wording -

"DOGS"

"In the interest of hygiene you are requested not to bring your dog into premises in which food is sold"

W. E. HADDEN
Medical Officer of Health"

These were issued to premises where food is prepared and/or sold, but were not exhibited by many occupiers of such premises.

Slaughter-house

There is no slaughter-house in the District, all meat being slaughtered elsewhere and conveyed to the town in properly conducted meat vans.

Inspections of meat delivery vans are carried out together with inspection of meat on arrival as well as during sale.

1. Number of Food Premises by Type of business in the Area

Grocers and General Stores	23	Bakeries	...	4
Greengrocers	6	Fish Shops	...	5
Butchers Shops	7	Fried Fish Shops		3
Licensed premises	15	Confectioners		36
Cafes and restaurants (excluding hotels, private hotels or guest houses)	30	(selling ice cream)		
			Total	129

2. Number of Food Premises by Type Registered

(a) Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Manufacture of sausages	...	7	Sale of ice-cream	36
Fish Frying	...	3	Manufacture of ice-cream	7
			Total	53

3. Number of inspections of Registered Food Premises

Manufacture of sausages	...	109
Fish Frying	...	42
Ice-cream	...	167
Dairy premises	...	48

Notices (Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

Informal Notices	...	73
Informal Notices complied with		72
Informal Notices outstanding		1

Food Condemned

Fresh meat	...	91 lbs
Fresh fish	...	65 "
Meat (tinned)	...	170 tins
Fish (tinned)	...	30 "
Miscellaneous (tinned) foods	108	"

H O U S I N G

Compared with most towns Swanage is fortunate in not having any typical slum dwellings. In fact there are only isolated properties that might possibly come within the scope of the Housing Act 1957. There are houses that lack the modern amenities of indoor sanitation, bathroom and hot water supply. Some owner occupiers avail themselves of the provisions of the Housing Act relating to Standard Grants, but unfortunately very few landlords.

Probably quite a few of the 135 applicants on the Council's waiting list for accommodation would, if it were not for the high price of property in Swanage, purchase their own house. Especially is this so with many young couples who are at present living with relatives or occupy furnished flats during winter months. Living with relatives cannot be regarded as satisfactory accommodation.

Flatlets have become common in recent years as the tendency is for owners of guest houses to alter their premises so that holiday-makers may cater for themselves instead of being catered for by the proprietors. One must be mindful that very sub-standard conditions may arise in dwellings used for multiple occupation.

Four units of accommodation for elderly persons were completed in 1968.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958, Sect. 30 - Discretionary Grant

Number of applications received	-	Nil
Number of applications approved	-	Nil

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959, Sect. 4 - Standard Grant

Number of applications received	-	9
Number of houses inspected	-	9
Number outstanding for 1967	-	2
Number of applications approved	-	8

Housing Applications

Number of Applicants on the Council's list for accommodation
at 31.12.68 - 135

Local Authority Housing Programme

Flats provided by conversion	Houses completed 1968	New Flats completed 1968	Flats & Houses in course of construction at 31.12.68	Proposed Houses 1969	Total Council Houses and Flats
Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Pre War 182* Post War 273 Total 455

(* 17 of these were by acquisition and not erection)

New Dwellings

Number of dwellings erected by private enterprise during 1968 ...	60
Number of dwellings erected by the Local Authority during 1968 ...	4

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Legislation relating to the notification of infectious diseases has been altered considerably during the year under review. The Public Health (Infectious Jaundice) Regulations 1968, which came into force on 15th June 1968, made infective jaundice notifiable. Two cases were notified after the Regulations came into force.

The Health Services and Public Health Act 1968, amended the list of notifiable diseases and the following are those which are notified now by Act of Parliament -

Cholera	Relapsing fever	Typhus
Plague	Smallpox	Food Poisoning

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968, came into force on 1st October 1968. These Regulations consolidated with amendments all previous regulations relating to the notification and prevention of infectious disease except the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

The diseases for which notification is now made by Regulation are -

Acute encephalitis	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid fever
Acute meningitis	Infective jaundice	Scarlet fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Leprosy	Tetanus
Amoebic dysentery	Leptospirosis	Tuberculosis
Anthrax	Malaria	Typhoid fever
Bacillary dysentery	Measles	Whooping cough
	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Yellow fever

The Public Health (Fees for Notification of Infectious Diseases) Order 1968, increase the fee to be paid to a medical practitioner for the notification of an infectious disease.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease in the district continues to remain low. No case of diphtheria, poliomyelitis or enteric fever (typhoid and paratyphoid fevers) was notified during the year.

The absence of cases of diphtheria and acute poliomyelitis can be attributed to the effective immunisation of infants and young children against these diseases. Babies are immunised with diphtheria, tetanus (lockjaw) and whooping cough vaccine during the second six months of life. A reinforcing dose against diphtheria and tetanus is given just prior to entry to school at five years, and another reinforcing dose of tetanus vaccine at twelve years old.

The scheme for immunisation against acute poliomyelitis includes all persons up to forty years of age and certain priority groups above this age likely to special risk of infection. This includes persons proceeding to areas which have a high incidence of acute poliomyelitis. Almost all immunisation against poliomyelitis is by mouth with the Sabin vaccine which is a modified live virus. The primary doses are given to babies in the second six months of life at the same time as the triple vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. A re-inforcing dose is given on entry to school and again at twelve years old.

Measles vaccine, attenuated live virus, became available during 1968. Children in the age group one to four years were immunised first, and then extended up to seven years of age and later to eleven years. Seventeen cases of measles were notified in the District during the year; all but one of these occurred in the third quarter of the year. In the fourth quarter there were no notifications and it was thought that this was due to the effect of the immunising campaign.

Primary vaccination against smallpox for babies is performed between the first and second birthdays, and is now fitted into the immunisation schedule at fifteen months. The multipressure method is used.

Scarlet fever although a mild disease now is still notifiable. No cases were notified during 1968.

Whooping cough continues to be mild in character locally; no cases were notified during 1968.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

One case of meningococcal meningitis was notified during the first quarter from hospital, in a youth who lived in Swanage. No further cases occurred.

There was no case notified of respiratory tuberculosis or of non-respiratory tuberculosis. There is no doubt that the incidence of tuberculosis has been reduced considerably by the measures taken over the years. All contacts of cases of tuberculosis are investigated to pick up sources of infection and other new cases. There are no longer open sessions for persons to attend the mass miniature radiography unit for chest X-ray, as it is considered that the number of cases picked up at such sessions do not warrant the time and expense. Instead it has been made much easier for general practitioners to have their patients X-rayed in case of chest infection. There is an X-ray session for patients with chest symptoms referred by their doctors once a week in Swanage.

At five years old school entrants are tested for tuberculosis by the Heaf skin test. Very few positives have been found and no positive child has been found to have active tuberculosis. However, positives at this age do give an index of unsuspected tuberculosis in the community. At thirteen years of age all school children, whose parents consent, are retested by the Heaf test, and if negative offered vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine.

Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics, Swanage U.D. 1968

(P = Primary course R = Reinforcing dose)

Poliomyelitis				Diphtheria		Tetanus		Whooping cough		Smallpox		Measles	
Oral		Salk		P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R
84	113	-	-	65	136	76	168	59	59	58	12	285	

Infectious Disease Notification (Corrected) Figures

Disease	Total	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	Admitted to Hospital
Measles	17	-	1	16	-	-
Infective jaundice	2	-	1	1	-	-
Meningococcal infection	1	1	-	-	-	Admitted

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified During 1968

Disease	Total	Age Group										A.U.
		0 -	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -	10 -	15 -	25 +		
Measles	17	-	-	3	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Infective jaundice	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Scabies and Verminous Conditions

There were no reports under this heading.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 47

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

(Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention to Suitable Premises)

It was not necessary to take formal action under this section of the Act during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	42	60	6	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	3	10	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding outworkers premises	-	-	-	-
Total	45	70	8	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which Defects were found				No.of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	8	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act

OUTWORK - Sections 133 and 134

Outworkers - Nil

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS 1968

Month	Sunshine (hours)	Rainfall (inches)	Temperature °F	
			Maximum	Minimum
January	47.3	2.61	47.4	38.2
February	75.5	2.60	43.0	34.4
March	181.7	0.85	50.5	39.5
April	216.4	2.74	51.9	40.5
May	233.6	2.24	56.3	45.7
June	226.4	3.10	63.9	52.8
July	249.0	2.76	66.1	54.5
August	162.9	2.11	66.7	55.5
September	175.7	4.73	63.7	54.7
October	70.9	4.05	60.1	53.2
November	55.6	1.97	51.1	44.0
December	41.9	4.22	45.5	37.4
Total	1736.9	33.98		
Monthly average	144.7	2.83	55.5	45.9

In the Southern I.T.V. Sunshine League commencing 1st. May and terminating 30th September 1968, Swanage was top out of 23 resorts with 1045 hours.

